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# HANDICAPS of the Handicapped

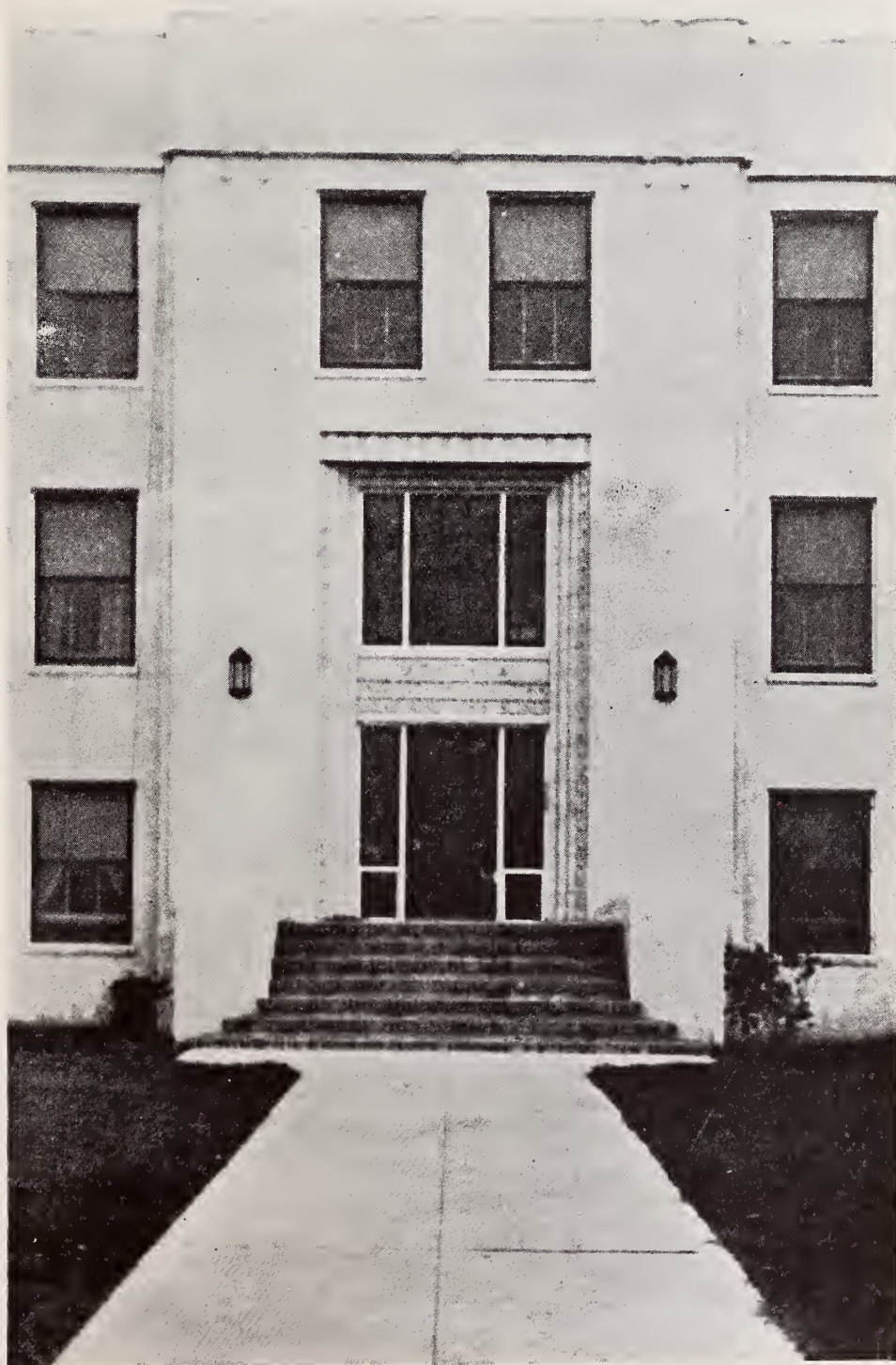
What Montana has and needs for her  
deaf and blind children

Printed by Deaf Boys at the  
MONTANA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND  
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA  
January, 1939



**"T**OO often we look upon the education of the normal child as a social necessity and the education of the handicapped child as an act of charity."

—Dr. Paul Boynton,  
George Peabody College.



*Main entrance of the only place in the state where a child too deaf or too blind to attend public schools may obtain an education.*

## FOREWORD

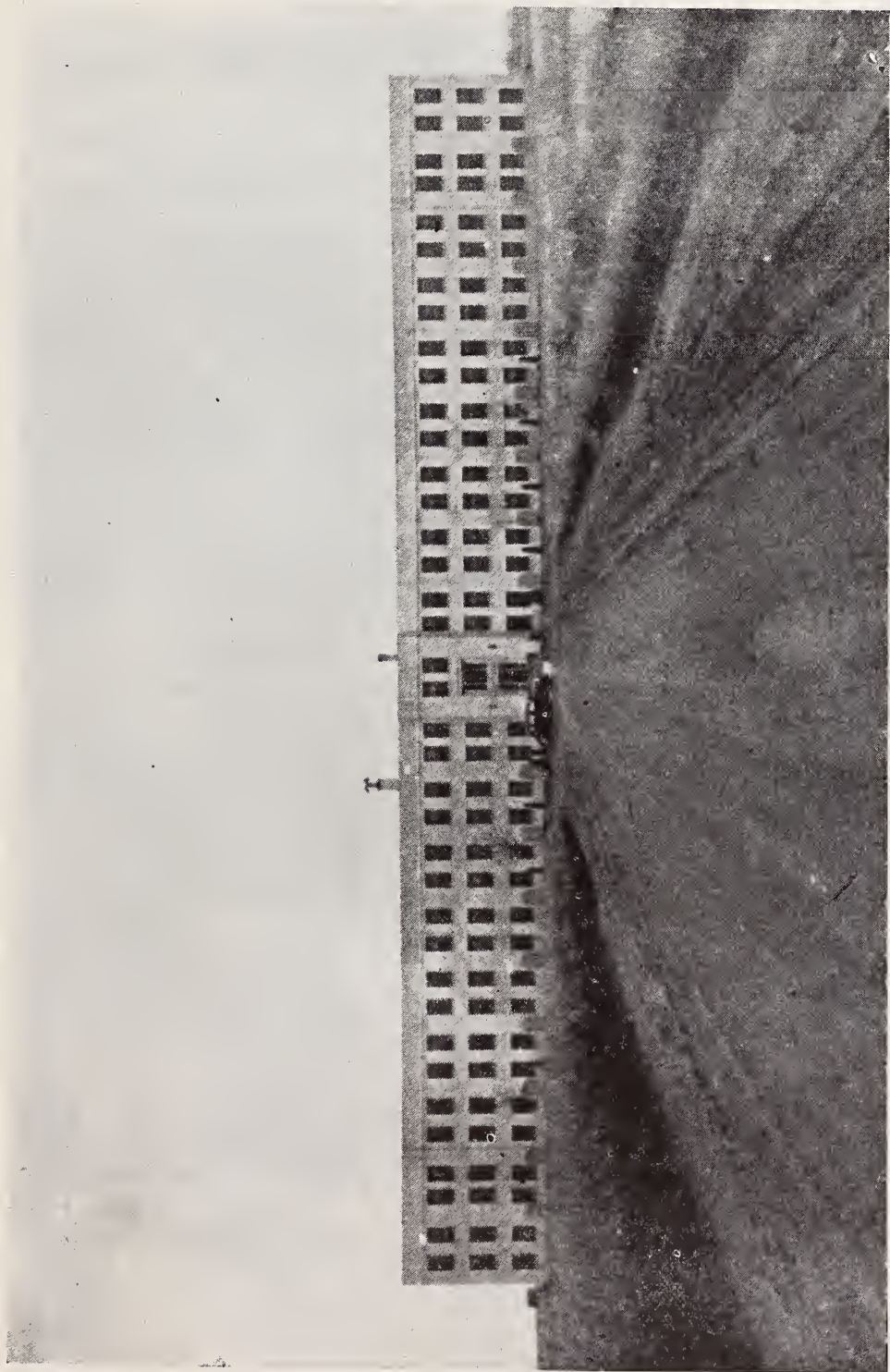
THIS booklet has been published for the purpose of acquainting the citizens and taxpayers of Montana with the services rendered and the needs of the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind, located at Great Falls.

Montana ranks eighth among the states in the per capita cost of educating public school children. In educating its handicapped deaf and blind pupils it ranks near the bottom of the list.

We are grateful to the Montana Association of the Blind for donating the cuts used in this publication. Harold C. Larsen, Instructor of Printing did the photographic work and the printing was done by deaf boys in the printing department of the school.

Edwin G. Peterson  
President.





*View of School for the Deaf and Blind. This building, used for housing and educating eighty-five deaf and thirty blind pupils, is taxed to capacity.*

## HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL

THE School for the Deaf and Blind was established at Boulder, Montana, September 1893 in conjunction with the State Training School. For many years the schools existed on the same campus, although the problem of the feeble-minded was chiefly custodial and that of the deaf and blind educational.

After considerable agitation to separate the deaf and blind from the mentally deficient, a P. W. A. loan and grant was obtained for the construction of a building in Great Falls for the education of the deaf and blind. The income from the lands belonging to the School was pledged to meet the State's share of the cost. After the building was completed, it was unoccupied approximately two years due to failure to provide for equipment and furniture. At the 1935 session of the Legislature, authorization for the transfer of educational equipment from Boulder to Great Falls was given, and the sum of \$50,000.00 was appropriated for household furnishings and equipment. The total cost to the State of the present Institution is \$225,000.00, of which amount about \$173,000.00 will be retired as indicated above, without legislative appropriation.

The impression prevails generally that the deaf and blind pupils were moving to more spacious quarters. As a matter of fact, in the Institution at Boulder, eight buildings were used by the deaf and blind, whereas in the present institution, only one building is available with considerably less room.

Much of the educational equipment was old, and the sum of \$50,000.00 per year, granted for operating expenses was immediately recognized as insufficient to operate this school as a progressive educational system.

Most states provide entirely separate plants for the deaf and blind, and have for many years allotted from \$600.00 to \$1,000.00 per pupil, per annum.

Information from the United States Office of Education indicates that the State of Montana ranks eighth among states in per capita cost for public schools. In the education of the deaf and blind, Montana ranks near the bottom.

It is generally conceded that successful school teachers who have qualified themselves to work with handicapped children should receive larger salaries than those working with normal children. In almost every state this is true. In Montana, however, teachers of the deaf and blind receive less than the minimum paid in the public schools of Great Falls. A ten per cent salary cut several years ago has never been restored.

In Great Falls, teacher's salaries range from \$1,550 to 2,900. The highest teaching salary in the School for the Deaf and Blind is \$1,215. All other salaries at the School, particularly of supervisors of pupils, are proportionately low in relation to wages for similar work in the city and in schools of a similar nature in other states.





*President's office, showing hardwood furniture made by deaf boys in woodworking classes.*



*Faculty at the School for the Deaf and Blind. All are specially trained, experienced teachers.*



The Cascade County Trades and Labor Assembly has made frequent representations to the Executive Board of the School, asking that wages for labor be paid in accordance with the prevailing scale.

While the amounts requested from the Legislature at its 1939 session are somewhat more than the State has previously allowed, Montana is far below the average of the other states. Children handicapped by the loss of hearing or loss of sight should not be further limited by inadequate educational facilities and poorly paid teachers.

The one building now comprising the entire institution was intended to house and educate 118 pupils. With a present enrollment of 115 pupils its facilities are taxed to the utmost, and additional enrollment is impossible without more adequate housing facilities. At present 23 eligible deaf and blind children in the State of Montana are not being enrolled because of inadequate facilities.

Those who are familiar with handicapped children realize that the deaf and blind have nothing in common, and should not be housed or educated in the same building. Each school is an independent unit, and teachers, equipment, methods of instruction, vocational subjects taught and courses of study are entirely different.

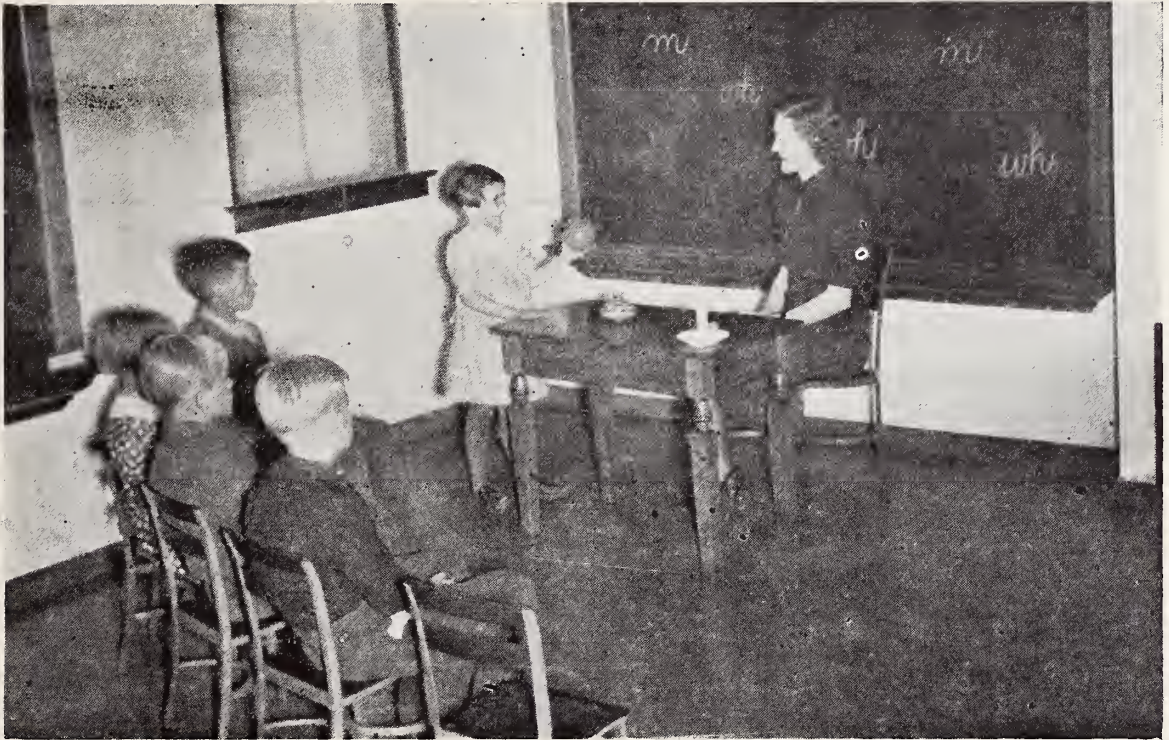
The Local Executive Board of the school, Hon. E. C. Carruth, also a member of the State Board of Education, W. H. George and Howard Stanley, realizing this situation authorized the President of the school to present the facts to the State Board of Education.

At its July, 1938 meeting the State Board of Education unanimously passed a resolution authorizing the application for a P. W. A. loan and grant to finance the construction and furnishing of a school building and dormitory for the blind children, and a residence for the President. The total amount of the request was \$250,000.00 of which \$137,500.00 would represent the state's share of the expense.

An application was drawn and properly executed and sent to the P. W. A. officials together with blue prints of the proposed building. Favorable action could not be taken on the application as it was impossible to indicate a source of the state's share of the cost, this requiring an Act of the Legislature.

While the time limit on the present P. W. A. program has expired, legislation will be introduced in Congress to continue federal assistance and if such is available and the State has made an appropriation, we will be in a position to take advantage of P. W. A., W. P. A. or other federal assistance that may be available to complete a building program that will provide adequate quarters for new pupils and ample educational facilities.





*Primary class of deaf pupils learning lip reading and speech.*



*Blind pupils reading Braille in class room.*

## PER CAPTIA COSTS IN STATE SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF

NAME	Teachers	Pupils	Expenditures	Cost Per Pupil Per Year
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes .....	20	104	\$ 69,332	\$ 665.00
Rochester School for the Deaf .....	30	220	137,620	625.00
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes .....	63	410	325,469	769.00
Central N. Y. Institution for Deaf-Mutes .....	18	116	73,117	630.00
North Dakota School for the Deaf .....	24	111	79,216	713.00
Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf .....	42	303	184,786	609.00
Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf .....	12	102	79,976	784.00
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf .....	82	536	313,573	585.00
Rhode Island Schol for the Deaf .....	19	96	73,421	764.00
Utah School for Deaf and Blind .....	21	130	90,000	692.00
Virginia School for Deaf and Blind .....	39	188	115,934	600.00
California School for the Deaf .....	34	267	196,365	735.00
Mystic Oral School .....	18	122	83,248	682.00
Florida School for Deaf and Blind .....	29	239	152,640	638.00
Iowa School for the Deaf .....	67	361		650.00
Beverly School for the Deaf .....	20	81	50,856	627.00
Clarke School for the Deaf .....	33	142	193,552	1,360.00
Missouri School for the Deaf .....	45	307	184,217	600.00
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes .....	42	254		600.00
LeCouteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Deaf .....	40	226	154,094	680.00
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf .....	56	360	286,797	796.00
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes .....	63	220	315,469	1,433.00
MONTANA SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND BLIND .....	18	110	55,000	500.00



### PER CAPITA COSTS OF STATE SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND

STATE	Teachers	Pupils	Expenditures	Cost Per Pupil Per Year
Wisconsin .....	25	143	\$124,000.00	\$ 860.00
Minnesota .....	20	119	71,548.52	600.00
Maryland .....	29	157	116,984.48	745.00
Michigan .....	25	193	137,500.00	712.00
Missouri .....	17	121	111,377.04	920.00
Pennsylvania .....	25	163	117,008.85	730.00
Iowa .....	31	198	118,863.75	600.00
New York .....	21	144	128,134.53	889.82
Pennsylvania .....	35	276	193,835.75	702.30
California .....	18	135	95,685.71	708.78
Massachusetts .....	66	264	324,675.43	1,229.83
Oklahoma .....	24	154	97,100.00	630.51
MONTANA .....	18	110	55,000.00	500.00

The tables on these pages show what several of the states allow per pupil for the education of the deaf and blind. Nearly all states provide entirely separate institutions for these two classes of children.

It may be observed that Montana spends less for the education of both deaf and blind than most states spend for only one group. Colorado has a combined or dual school and allows \$800. per pupil per year.



## ANALYSIS OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

THE Deaf and Blind are two completely different classes of handicapped individuals. While both groups are educated in the same building, and under the same administration, two entirely separate schools are maintained. Each department has its own teachers, equipment, supplies, course of study, vocational department and methods of instruction. Instruction is given in 24 academic grades and 13 vocations.

Three factors that operate in determining costs of education are: (1) number of pupils per teacher (2) cost of equipment and supplies and (3) variety of subjects taught.

In the School for the Blind, a comparatively small number of pupils is enrolled—less than thirty. For these pupils we must provide instruction in twelve grades, for pupils ranging in age from six to twenty. The teaching of the blind is largely individual in the early grades, as pupils are unable to observe what the teacher is doing. There are four full-time teachers in the department, and one part-time instructor.

Special equipment is very expensive. For example; Van Doren's "Anthology of World Prose" comes in a \$5.00 print edition. The same book in Braille costs \$75.00, and comes in 25 large volumes. Braille writers sell for \$35.00; talking books for \$50.00. Braille maps, slates, special desks, arithmetic slates, and typewriters are also costly. Music is an important phase of instruction, and we require pianos, orchestra instruments, and braille music. Vocational training includes cane work, basketry, piano tuning, weaving, fancy work, all of which is expensive.

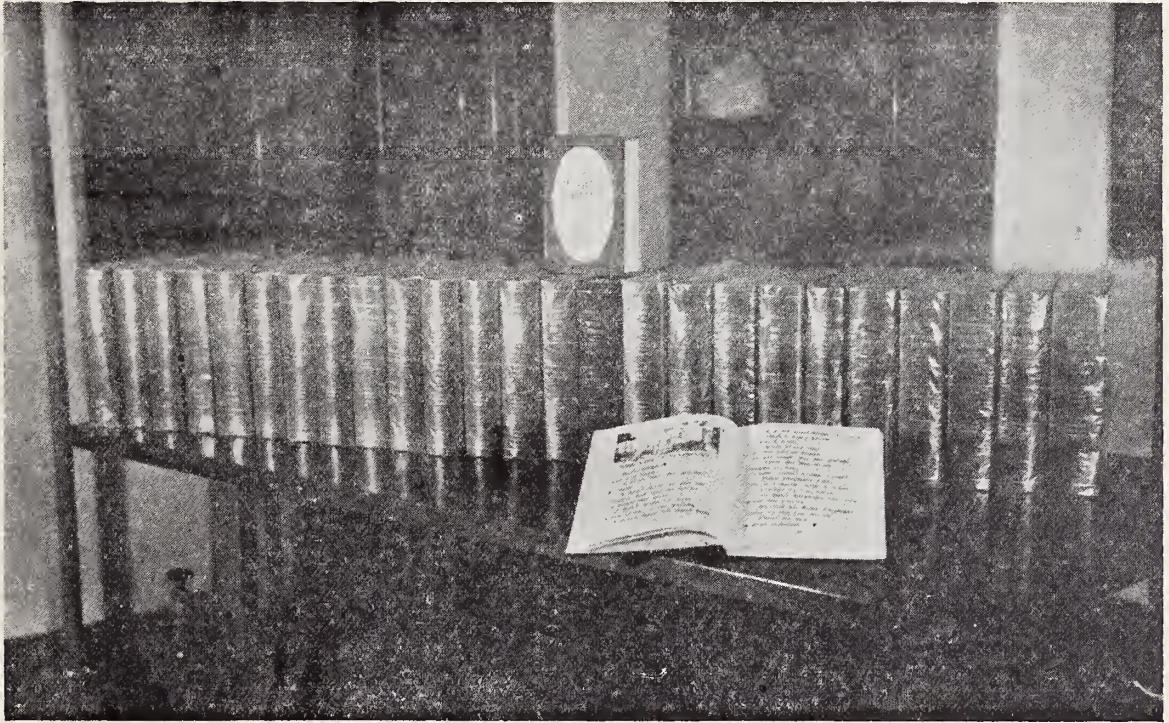
Those children who have some sight use sight-saving books, printed in 18 point type, which are expensive. Pupils with partial vision requires special desks, special lighting fixtures and special typewriters.

In this department we teach all grades from the first through the twelfth in academic subjects, instrumental, orchestral, vocal solo, and choral music, as well as several vocations. These include piano tuning, basketry, weaving, fancy work, and radio and phonograph repair.

The Deaf Department likewise must have small classes. Pupils entering school for the first time have no vocabulary. Their first work is entirely individual. Speech charts, classroom hearing units, audiometers and text books written for the deaf are part of special required equipment. There are thirteen teachers in this department who teach the twelve grades and eight separate vocations.

On pages eight and nine are lists of Schools for the Deaf, and also of the Blind, together with per capita costs of operation. It will be observed that as the number of pupils increases, the per capita costs are reduced. The appropriation requested for both the deaf and the blind for Montana, on a basis of 118 pupils is about \$745.00 per pupil. Several states spend that much for the deaf alone per pupil. It is admittedly more costly to educate the blind than the deaf.





*Twenty-five Braille volumes equals one print book. "Anthology of World Prose" illustrated costs \$5.00 in print; \$75.00 in Braille. Book with sight-saving type in foreground.*



*Deaf boys learn to be printers in a practical situation. Chandler press is not visible in photograph.*



## THE OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND

1. To give each pupil a twelfth grade education and a vocation.
2. To train each boy and girl to be able to look after himself and be economically independent.
3. To develop character and personality, avoiding sentimentality and maudlin sympathy for their handicaps.
4. To provide assistance in finding jobs by vocational guidance programs and placement services.
5. To maintain good health and proper physical development in each child.
6. To develop hobbies and abilities for the wise use of leisure.
7. To separate the blind from the deaf.
9. To add Domestic Science to our vocational training program.
9. To build a sight-saving library for sighted pupils.
10. To pay wages and salaries in line with prevailing scales in the community and in other states for similar work.
11. To provide ample recreation and playground equipment.
12. To provide proper physical equipment for the handicapped, such as specially designed furniture, lamps, desks and vocational equipment.
13. To provide good instruments for our orchestra.
14. Up-to-date Braille, print, sight-saving libraries and also up-to-date talking book library.
15. Improvement of grounds, proper landscaping and developing adequately protected playgrounds with special equipment for the blind.

DEAF AND BLIND CHILDREN IN OTHER STATES HAVE THESE ADVANTAGES.





*School orchestra, composed of blind pupils, is in demand at civic and school functions.*

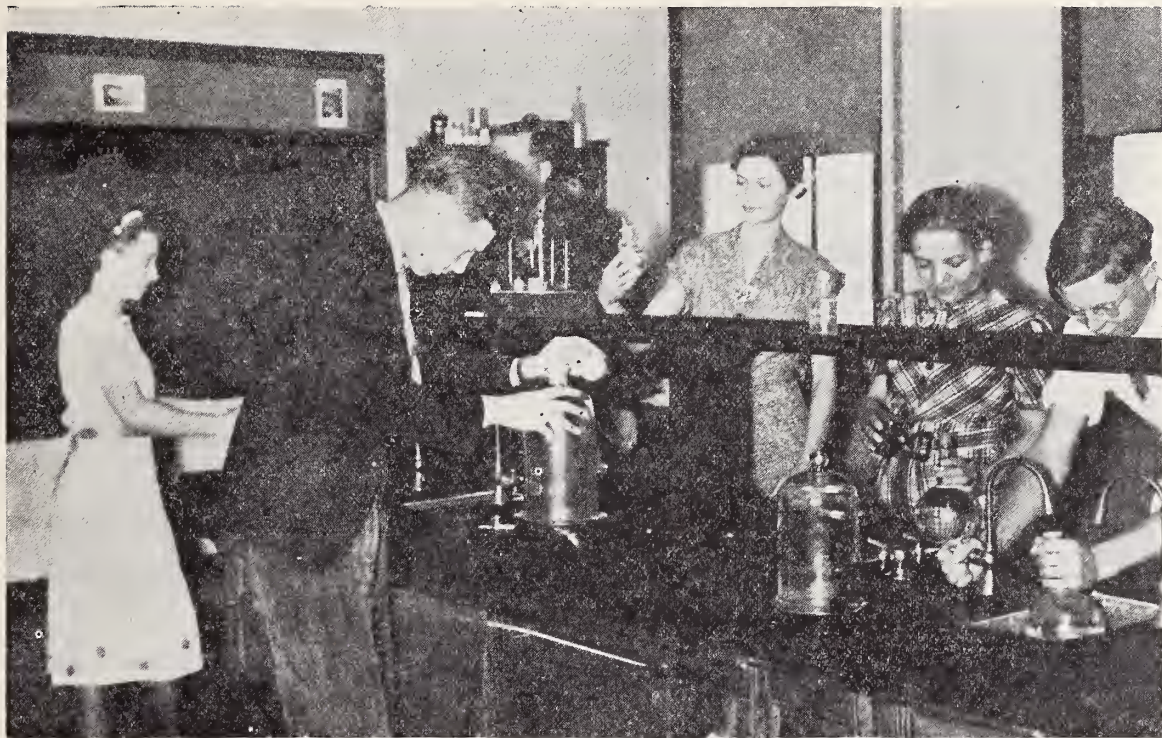


*Deaf boys learn shoe repairing and leatherwork.*

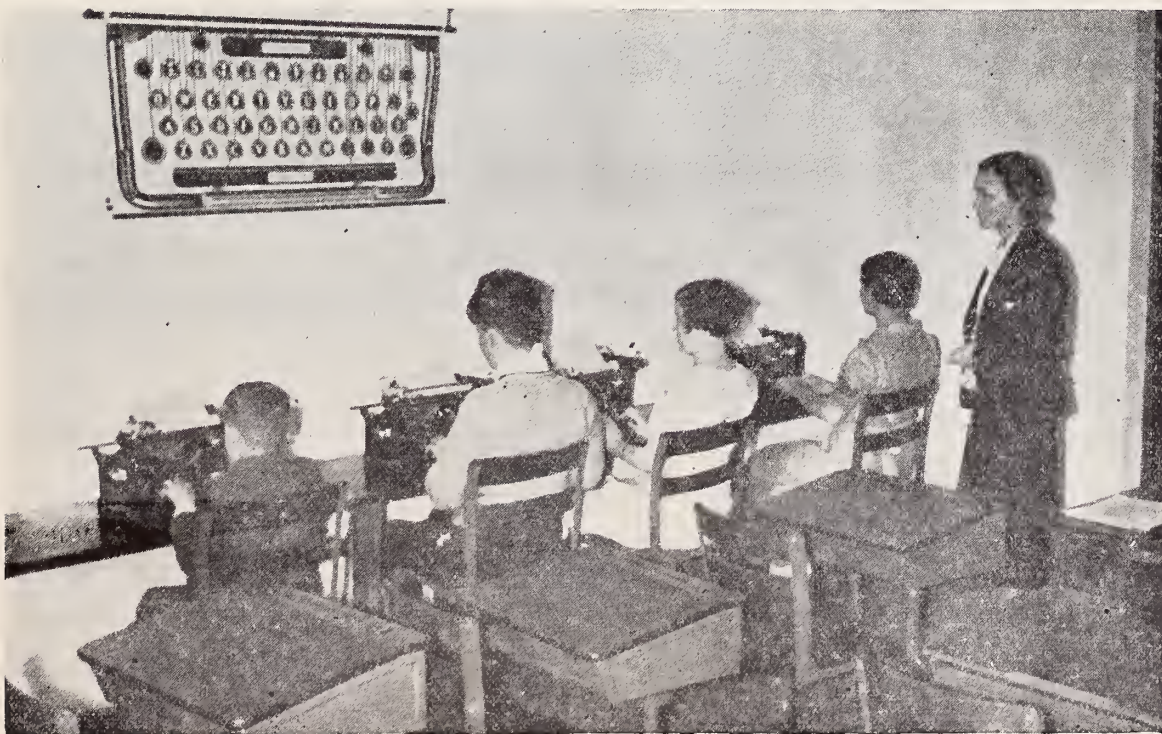


## WHY IT COSTS MORE TO EDUCATE HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

1. Pupils must be grouped in small classes as most of the work is individual.
2. Teachers must be specially fitted by temperament and training to work with the handicapped.
3. A complete vocational program must be offered in addition to twelve grades in the regular academic subjects.
4. Special instruction in Braille and music for the blind; lip-reading and speech are necessary for the deaf.
5. There are two classes of pupils in the blind department: Those who can profit from sight-saving equipment; and those totally blind. For each, different materials and text books and vocational training are provided.
6. In the deaf department there are two classes: The hard-of-hearing, and the totally deaf. For the hard-of-hearing, acoustical equipment and auricular work must be provided.
7. Special texts are required:
  1. Sight-saving books—costing five times as much as print books.
  2. Braille Books—costing ten times as much as print books.
  3. Special teachers' manuals, and maps.
  4. Books for the deaf are written especially for handicapped children.
8. General equipment is expensive.
  1. Musical training for the blind requires pianos, orchestral instruments, braille music.
  2. Academic training requires braille slates, arithmetic slates, braille writers, typewriters, talking books and radios.
  3. Vocational equipment requires piano tuning tools, looms for weaving, reeds, raffias and straws, yarns and various other materials.
  4. For the deaf, vocational training includes domestic art, laundry work, typing, weaving fancy work, printing, wood-working, leather working and barbering, all of which are expensive to maintain.
9. The school, being residential in character requires nurses, medical attendants, supervisors of pupils, cooks, caretakers, housemothers, and all manner of playground equipment, games and amusements and moving picture entertainments, library books and musical entertainment.



*Class of deaf pupils in General Science performing an experiment in the laboratory.*



*Each blind pupil learns typing as part of regular school activity.*



### WHY A NEW BUILDING IS REQUIRED

1. The present building, constructed to house 118 pupils is overcrowded at present, with an enrollment of 113 pupils from all parts of the State.
2. There are 24 deaf and blind children in the state who should be in school if there were room for them.
3. It is not satisfactory to have the deaf and blind in the same building as their needs are entirely different.
4. The present building does not provide adequate lighting for sight-saving work.
5. A building for the blind should have recessed doors, built in radiators and other safety features.
6. The vocational shops, music hall, library and classrooms are too small for use of the blind, due to large equipment which is used.
7. Dormitory facilities in present building are unsuitable for the blind, as the locker rooms, and wash rooms are not located for easy access by the blind.
8. Without doubt, this is the last opportunity the State will have to obtain Federal assistance.
9. Classes in department for the deaf need more room for expansion, which will be possible when the blind are cared for elsewhere.
10. Every child is entitled to an education that will fit him for economic independence. In order to accomplish this, adequate facilities are necessary.
11. The vocational shops in the present building are so arranged that it is impossible to prevent the noise of machinery from interfering with classroom recitations.



## COMPARISON OF BUILDING FACILITIES OF STATE SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND

South Dakota: This state has two institutions. Total enrollment 149 pupils.  
Total investment \$411,337.00;  
Investment of \$276.00 per pupil.

North Dakota: This state has two institutions. Total enrollment 170 pupils.  
Total Investment \$661,350.00;  
Investment of \$498.00 per pupil.

Arizona: This state has one institution for deaf and blind. Total enrollment 140. Investment \$1,012,000.00;  
Investment of \$714.00 per pupil.

Colorado: Combined School. Enrollment of 213 pupils. Investment of \$1,154,834.00;  
Investment of \$542.00 per pupil.

MONTANA: 113 PUPILS. INVESTMENT OF \$225,000.00.  
INVESTMENT OF \$190.00 PER PUPIL.



## RESOLUTION

**T**HE Local Executive Board of the School for the Deaf and Blind, realizing the urgent need for more facilities for housing and educating deaf and blind pupils, presented the matter to the Great Falls Chamber of Commerce.

On call of the Chamber of Commerce President, E. W. Townsend, the Board of Directors of the Chamber, together with the Blind Work Committee of the Lions Club of Great Falls and several members of the Cascade County delegation to the state legislative assembly met at the school Wednesday December 21.

On this occasion the president of the school, E. G. Peterson outlined the needs of the institution and explained the steps that had been taken in safeguarding the interests of the State in making application for federal assistance for a proposed building program.

After considerable discussion the following resolution was passed without dissenting vote:

"WHEREAS: The Montana School for the Deaf and Blind at Great Falls is overcrowded, with an immediate additional prospective enrollment of twenty pupils. The Deaf and Blind representing two different types of handicapped persons should be housed and educated separately. The present building affords insufficient space for the proper academic and vocational training of the blind and for musical and library facilities. Projecting doors, radiators, cupboards and lockers make it unsafe for the sightless.

The State Legislature has made no building appropriation for the present institution, it having been constructed as a PWA project with the land grant income of the school pledged for thirty years to pay the bond issue.

Other states far exceed Montana's per capita outlay for building for the deaf and blind schools.

The objective of the School is to graduate students amply qualified to become self sustaining citizens.

Additional building facilities would enable the school to undertake training of the adult blind.

No quarters were provided for the residence of the President of the Institution, and the nature of his supervisory duties require him to be accessible at all times. The State Board of Education on September 12, 1938 unanimously approved a resolution for an application for a PWA loan and grant for such construction. Federal assistance from the PWA or WPA is likely to be available during the next calendar year.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED;

That this meeting, representing the Directors of the Great Falls Chamber of Commerce, the Blind Work Committee of the Lions Club of Great Falls, approve the introduction of a Bill at the 1939 session of the State Legislature for an appropriation of \$137,500.00 for the construction of a dormitory and classroom building for the blind, said appropriation to be used in conjunction with Federal assistance as far as it may be available.

BE it further Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that the Cascade County delegates to the Legislature be urged to actively support and work for such a Bill when and if presented.





*Architect's drawing of proposed building to house and educate blind pupils. Estimated cost, including furnishings equipment, landscaping and sidewalks, \$250,000.00*



*Piano tuning is a fine vocation for blind boys.*





*Measuring degree of remaining hearing with Audiometer.*



*Developing and training residual hearing by means of Aurex amplification instrument.*

## PROPOSED BUDGET

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:		EXPENDITURES	REQUESTS	
Operation:		Last Fiscal Year 8 Months	July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1940	July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941
Salaries—Officers .....		\$3,371.63	\$4,620.00	\$4,620.00
Clerical Employees .....		913.06	1,500.00	1,500.00
Matrons .....		1,310.86	2,700.00	3,375.00
Nurses .....		627.50	900.00	900.00
Doctors .....		620.25	1,000.00	1,000.00
Other Employees .....		258.55	350.00	350.00
Postage .....		366.50	450.00	450.00
Stationery, Record Books & Blanks .....		189.28	225.00	225.00
Sundry Office Supplies .....		163.96	225.00	225.00
Telephone & Telegraph .....		196.66	250.00	250.00
Freight, Express and Drayage .....		26.64	60.00	60.00
Travel .....		85.03	165.00	165.00
Official Bonds .....		15.00	15.00	15.00
Moving Expenses .....		688.88		
Amusements and Recreation .....		85.56	165.00	200.00
Industrial Accident Insurance .....		330.76	450.00	450.00
Total Operation .....		\$9,250.12	\$13,075.00	\$13,785.00
Capital:				
Machinery and Appliances .....		270.87	60.00	60.00
Furniture and Fixtures .....		215.18	60.00	60.00
Total Capital .....		486.05	\$120.00	\$120.00
Repairs and Replacements				
Buildings and Attached Fixtures .....		31.30	30.00	30.00
Machinery and Appliances .....		7.50	30.00	30.00
Total Repairs and Replacements .....		\$38.80	60.00	60.00
Total Cost of Administration .....		\$9,774.97	\$13,255.00	\$13,965.00



## PROPOSED BUDGET (Continued)

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM: Operation:	EXPENDITURES	REQUESTS	
	Last Fiscal Year 8 Months	July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1940	July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941
Salaries—Teachers, Deaf .....	\$15,500.37	\$22,320.00	\$22,320.00
Teachers, Blind .....	4,778.17	6,300.00	6,300.00
School Room Supplies .....	79.55	330.00	330.00
Telephone .....	125.61	145.00	285.00
Text Books .....	218.77	275.00	275.00
Print Shop Supplies .....	355.88	450.00	450.00
Carpenter Shop Supplies .....	667.21	775.00	775.00
Sewing Room Supplies .....	177.63	225.00	225.00
Shoe Shop Supplies .....	130.44	225.00	225.00
Barber Shop Supplies .....	27.67	60.00	60.00
Domestic Science .....	-----	225.00	225.00
Laboratory Supplies .....	118.70	140.00	140.00
Subscriptions and Periodicals .....	80.50	110.00	110.00
Hospital Expenses .....	91.00	225.00	225.00
Athletics .....	-----	225.00	225.00
Blind Work Shop .....	-----	225.00	225.00
Other Expenses .....	87.32	110.00	110.00
Total Operation .....	\$22,438.82	\$32,365.00	\$32,505.00
Capital:			
Machinery and Appliances .....	650.04	825.00	550.00
Hand Tools and Petty Equipment .....	1,971.98	600.00	60.00
Furniture and Fixtures .....	1,599.43	450.00	450.00
Scientific Apparatus .....	395.90	60.00	60.00
Library and Reference Books .....	-----	550.00	550.00
Total Capital .....	\$4,617.35	\$2,485.00	\$1,670.00
Repairs and Replacements			
Library and Reference Books .....	-----	110.00	110.00
Hand Tools and Petty Equipment .....	39.60	110.00	110.00
Total Repairs and Replacements .....	\$39.60	\$220.00	\$220.00
Total Cost of Education .....	\$27,095.77	\$35,070.00	\$34,395.00

## PROPOSED BUDGET (Continued)

PHYSICAL PLANT:	EXPENDITURES		REQUESTS	
	Last Fiscal Year 8 Months	July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1940	July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941	
Operation:				
Salaries—Plant Superintendent .....	\$1,500.00	\$1,980.00	\$1,980.00	
Janitors .....	1,500.00	1,680.00	2,705.00	
Regular Labor .....	159.83			
Temporary Help .....	172.58	275.00	275.00	
Heat—Gas .....	1,768.47	2,750.00	3,850.00	
Light and Power .....	1,304.19	1,650.00	2,500.00	
Water .....	555.35	675.00	1,100.00	
Janitor Supplies and Expenses .....	411.50	675.00	900.00	
Campus Supplies .....	118.65	165.00	165.00	
Hardware and Sundries .....	223.56	250.00	250.00	
Insurance .....	121.47	350.00	550.00	
Gasoline .....	102.20	165.00	165.00	
Oils and Greases .....	20.20	40.00	40.00	
Tires and Tubes .....	19.78	60.00	60.00	
Rent (Garage) .....	22.50	30.00	30.00	
Other Supplies and Expenses .....	330.47	350.00	350.00	
Total Operation .....	\$8,330.75	\$11,095.00	\$14,920.00	
Capital:				
Land and Land Improvements .....	101.25	3,150.00	550.00	
Buildings and Attached Fixtures .....	734.63	275.00	275.00	
Machinery and Appliances .....	1,200.22	225.00	1,000.00	
Hand Tools and Petty Equipment .....	35.88	85.00	85.00	
Furniture and Fixtures .....	18,717.15	2,200.00	2,200.00	
Total Capital .....	\$20,789.13	\$5,935.00	\$4,110.00	
Repairs and Replacements				
Land and Land Improvements .....	4.40	275.00	275.00	
Buildings and Attached Fixtures .....	721.06	550.00	550.00	
Machinery and Appliances .....	1.00	60.00	60.00	
Furniture and Fixtures .....	792.70	110.00	110.00	
Total Repairs and Replacements .....	\$1,519.16	\$995.00	\$995.00	
Total Cost of Physical Plant .....	\$30,639.04	\$18,025.00	\$20,025.00	



## PROPOSED BUDGET (Continued)

## SUBSISTENCE:

	EXPENDITURES	REQUESTS	
	Last Fiscal Year 8 Months	July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1940	July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941
Salaries—Cooks and Bakers .....	\$1,075.30	\$1,752.00	\$1,752.00
Dining Room Attendants .....	244.22	315.00	315.00
Kitchen Helpers .....	544.75	630.00	630.00
Laundry Assistants .....	259.19	450.00	450.00
Other Help (Maids) .....	265.32	840.00	1,680.00
Food .....	6,831.55	8,500.00	9,000.00
Hospital Expenses .....	180.90	225.00	225.00
Clothing and Dry Goods .....	1.68	30.00	30.00
Drugs and Medicines .....	106.85	165.00	165.00
Household Equipment .....	6.80	30.00	30.00
Laundry Supplies and Expenses .....	551.56	900.00	900.00
Kitchen Supplies and Expenses .....	27.09	60.00	60.00
Other Expenses .....	143.44	165.00	165.00
Total Subsistence .....	<u>\$10,238.65</u>	<u>\$14,062.00</u>	<u>\$15,402.00</u>
Total School for Deaf and Blind .....	\$77,748.43	\$80,412.00	\$83,787.00

## OTHER EXPENSES:

Interest on Bonds .....	4,271.12	4,666.67	4,573.34
Bonds Redeemed .....	2,333.33	2,333.33	3,111.11
Advances .....	500.00	500.00	500.00
Grand Total .....	<u>\$84,852.88</u>	<u>\$87,912.00</u>	<u>\$91,971.45</u>
Less Estimated Interest and Income .....		12,800.00	12,800.00
Appropriation Requests .....		<u>\$75,112.00</u>	<u>\$79,171.45</u>

—0—

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL BUDGET FOR THE  
1939-1941 BIENNIUM

## Operation:

July 1, 1939—June 30, 1940     \$87,912.00 or \$745.00 Per Pupil.

July 1, 1940—June 30, 1941     91,971.45 — (Additional enrollment will reduce  
per capita cost)

## Capital:

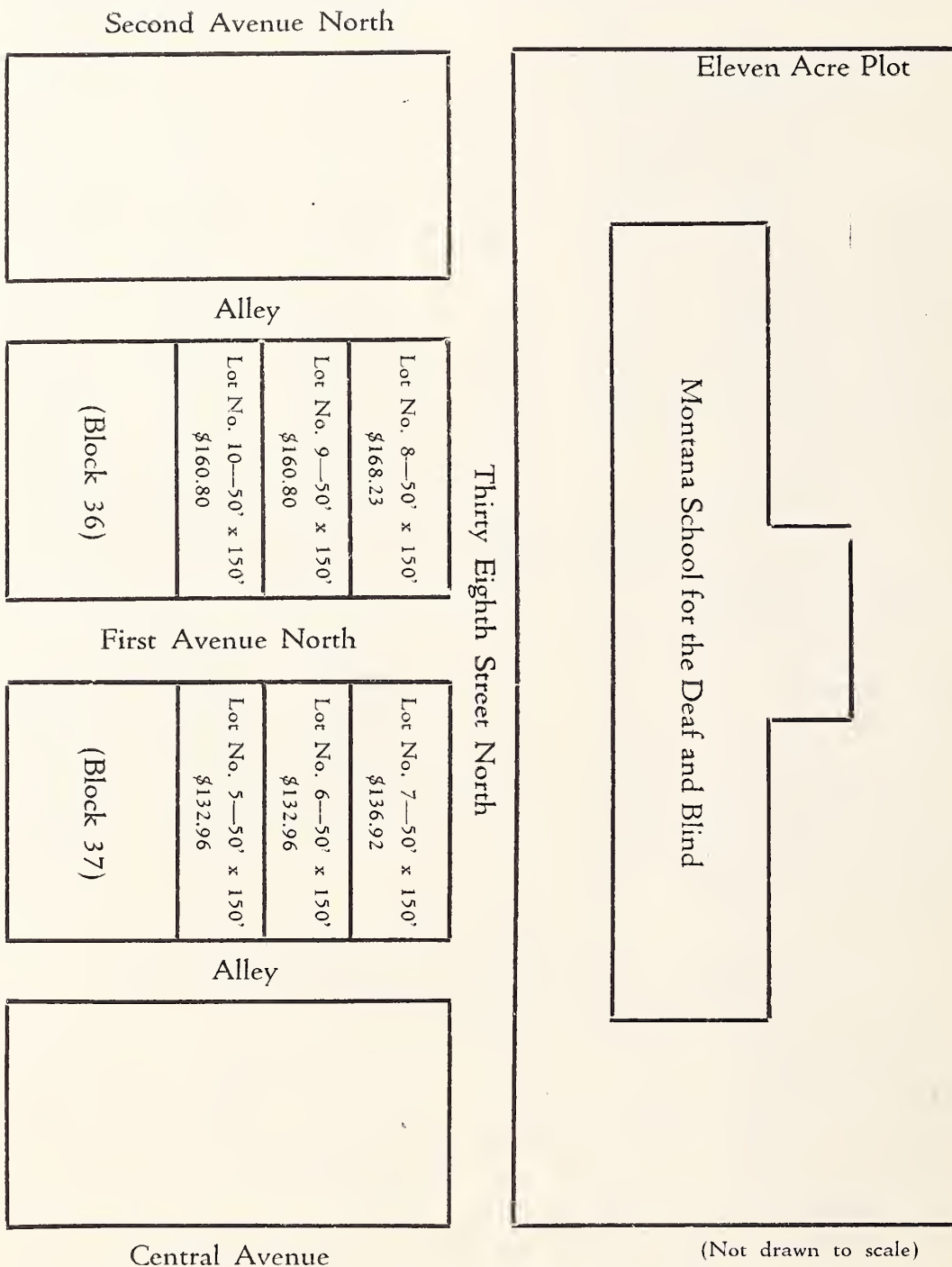
\$137,500.00 which together with expected federal assistance will provide 55 per cent share of P. W. A. loan and grant of \$250,000.00 for construction and furnishing of separate school building and dormitory for blind pupils, and residence for President of the School.

\$892.67 Purchase of six lots opposite School.

## HANDICAPS OF THE HANDICAPPED

Drawing to show location of property offered to the School for the Deaf and Blind by Great Falls Improvement Company in consideration of \$100 each lot plus unpaid taxes indicated below.

The purchase of this land will protect the front vista of the building. The property will be desirable as a suitable location for President's residence and staff apartments.

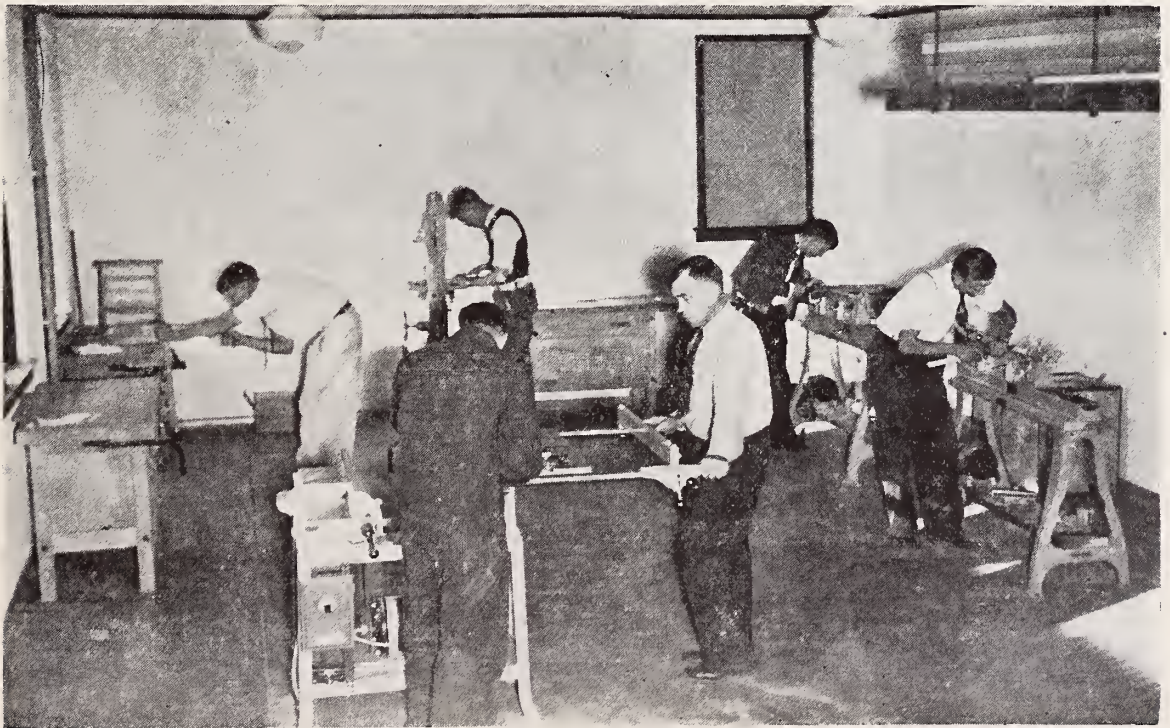


Total amount of accumulated unpaid taxes, including 1938 assessment .....	\$292.67
Special price offered by Great Falls Land Improvement Co., \$100 per lot .....	\$600.00
Total cost of 6 lots .....	\$892.67





*Deaf girls are trained in weaving, fancy work and sewing in the vocational department.*



*Deaf boys learn woodworking and cabinet making in shop. Expert supervision and teaching leads to excellent craftsmanship.*

## SERVICES RENDERED BY THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND

The fundamental objective of the School for the Deaf and Blind is to so train handicapped individuals that they will be able to serve their communities as useful, self-sustaining and tax paying citizens.

In order to accomplish this end the services rendered to pupils are varied and complete as the building of citizenship requires more than education of the mind; it requires character building, physical development, assistance in obtaining employment and assistance in making a proper emotional and psychological adjustment.

The health of each pupil receives careful supervision. As soon as a pupil is enrolled a complete history of his handicap is made, and a physical examination is given. If vision will be improved by fitting of glasses, this is done; if postural development can be improved, it is provided for; if weight or height are not normal, special diet is provided. The hearing of each pupil is tested frequently and charts are kept. Likewise, eyes are periodically examined, and the school dentist keeps the teeth of pupils in good repair.

Through the courtesy of the Great Falls Recreation Association two full time physical training teachers are on our staff. Each pupil has at least two hours each week of properly supervised and directed athletics. Both boys and girls have basketball teams.

In the field of general recreation ample opportunity is afforded for self expression. The blind boys and girls each have a sitting room furnished with piano and radio. Two large libraries are maintained, one in Braille for the use of the blind, and a print library for the deaf. Two librarians have been loaned by the Works Progress Administration to catalog the books and keep them in repair. There are also a few books in a sight saving library for the use of sighted children who can read large print. Another division is the talking book, in which several sets of records and two talking books are made available to blind pupils.

Clubs and organizations among the pupils are encouraged. Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops, Stamp Club, Badminton Club and other organizations afford opportunity for individual self expression.

Each pupil in the School for Blind receives training in music—vocal, instrumental, solo or group participation. A school orchestra, chorus, brass quartet and several soloists are always anxious to provide entertainment for others.

At least once a month a general school party is given by the teachers. Social dancing, card playing, group games and stunts are put on by pupils themselves under proper supervision. Other programs, many open to the public, are presented on special occasions such as Christmas and Thanksgiving.

In the field of visual education for the deaf, moving pictures are presented each Saturday evening. A group hearing aid is installed for the deaf, in order that remaining hearing may be developed and trained.

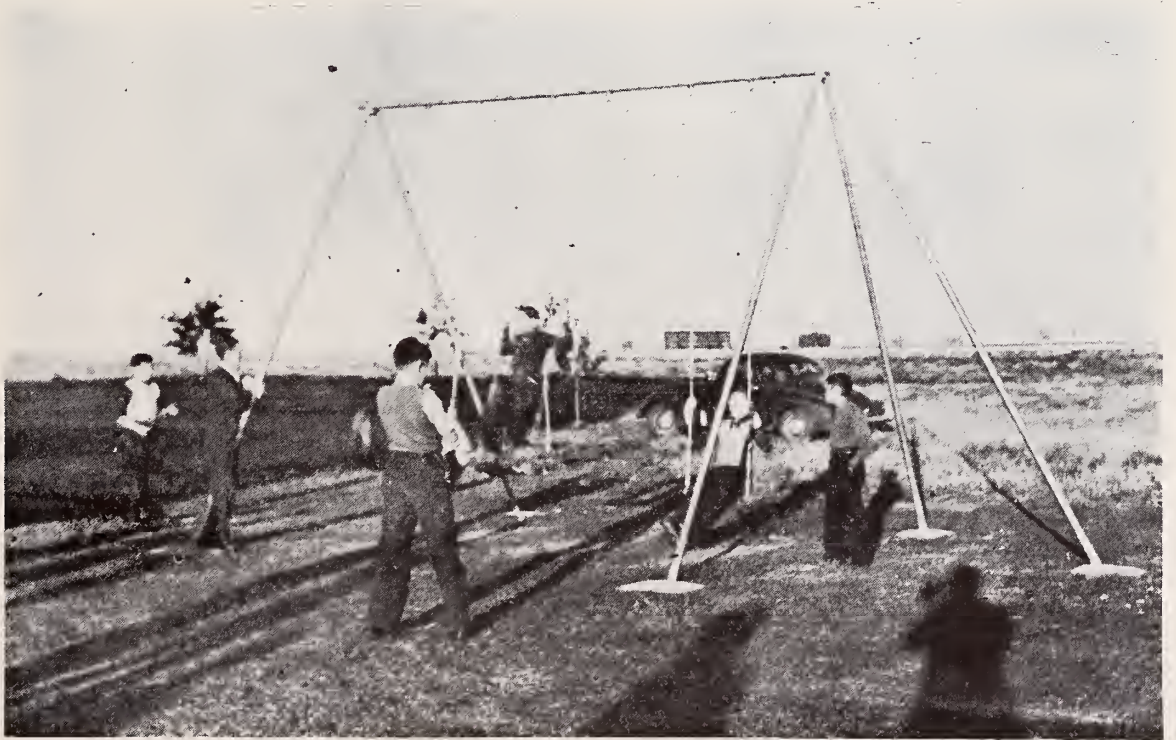
Pupils are allowed numerous privileges. Several take advantages of using the public libraries in the city; some take special music lessons from Great Falls musi-

(Please turn to page thirty six)





*Registered nurse on duty at all times in school clinic, on dormitory floor. Note optical chart on the right.*



*Boys' playground. White fence at rear indicates limits of school property.*

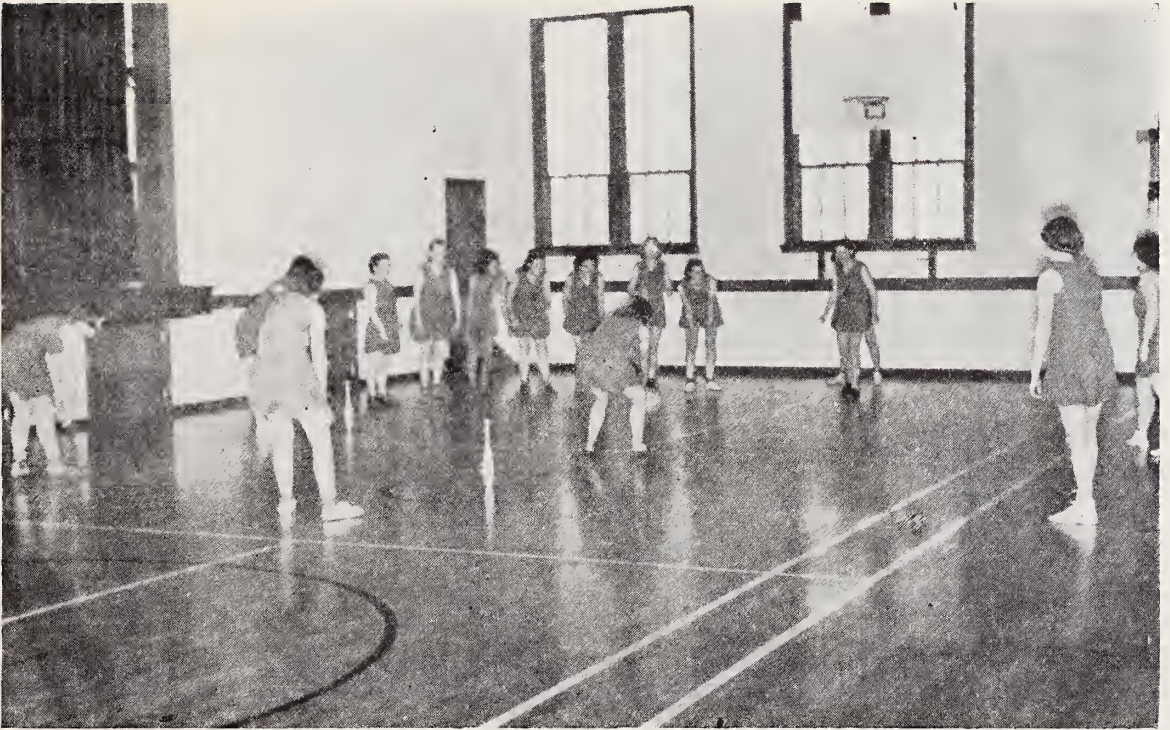
## ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS BY COUNTIES

COUNTY	Total	COUNTY	Total
Beaverhead .....	1	McCone .....	1
Big Horn .....	1	Missoula .....	3
Blaine .....	1	Musselshell .....	2
Carbon .....	6	Park .....	7
Carter .....	1	Phillips .....	2
Cascade .....	14	Pondera .....	1
Custer .....	2	Powder River .....	1
Daniels .....	1	Powell .....	1
Deer Lodge .....	6	Ravalli .....	4
Fergus .....	4	Richland .....	4
Flathead .....	1	Roosevelt .....	2
Gallatin .....	1	Sanders .....	1
Garfield .....	1	Sheridan .....	1
Granite .....	1	Silver Bow .....	14
Hill .....	3	Sweet Grass .....	1
Jefferson .....	1	Teton .....	3
Lake .....	2	Toole .....	4
Lewis & Clark .....	3	Yellowstone .....	7
Lincoln .....	3	State of Wyoming .....	1
Madison .....	2		
Total .....	53	Total .....	60
TOTAL .....		113	

## Prospective Pupils

COUNTY	Total	COUNTY	Total
Cascade .....	8	Ravalli .....	2
Fergus .....	2	Richland .....	1
Garfield .....	1	Sanders .....	1
Lincoln .....	1	Silver Bow .....	1
Madison .....	1	Sweet Grass .....	1
Park .....	2	Toole .....	2
Phillips .....	1	Yellowstone .....	1
Total .....	16	Total .....	6
TOTAL .....		24	





*Deaf girls participate in game during gymnasium classes. All pupils have two hours a week in athletic classes.*



*"The Silents:" Basketball team has made an excellent record in competition with Class B High School and independent teams.*



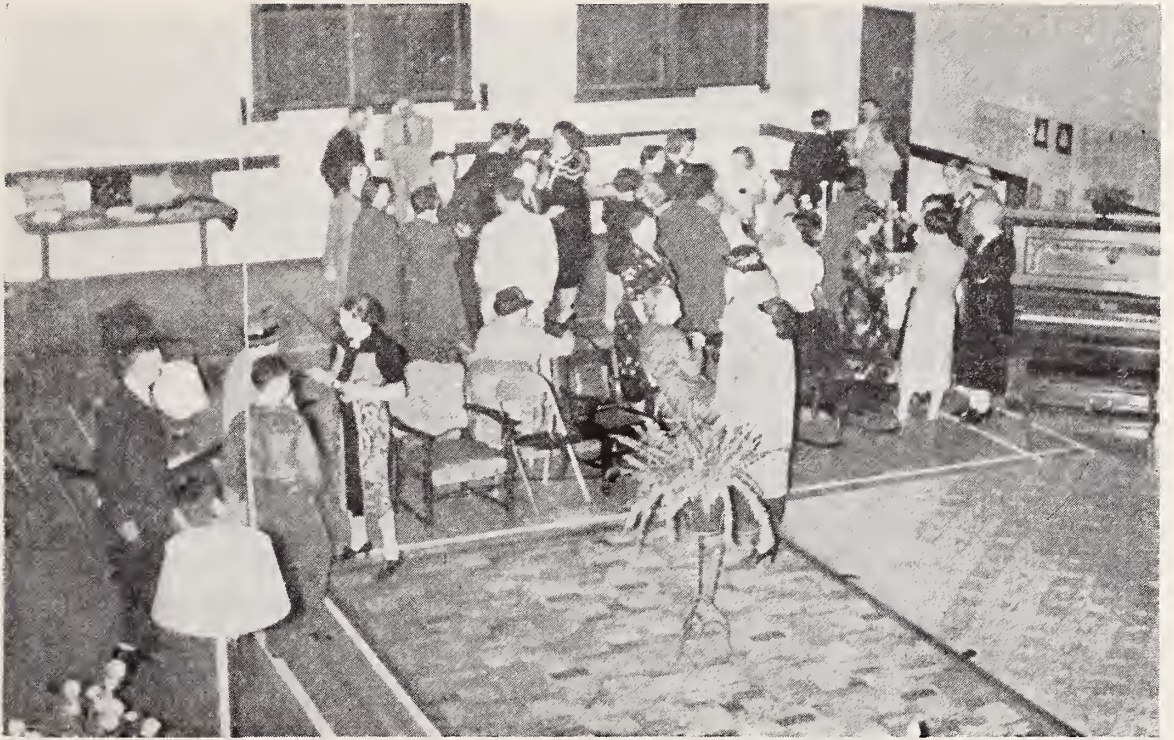


*Blind girls enjoying their sitting room.*



*Blind boys enjoy radio and Braille books during recreation hour.*





*Reception for parents of pupils in auditorium. Note the school exhibits in background.*



*School party for pupils. Orchestra of blind pupils in background.*



## CONCLUSION

IN this booklet has been presented information which should be of interest to every tax payer and citizen of the State. Children who are blind, or deaf, or partially sighted or hard of hearing are entirely dependent upon the State Legislature for educational facilities. Other states will not accept them, and there is nowhere for them to receive an education except at the School at Great Falls.

The school was established by legislative enactment and Sections 1458, 1461, 1466 give every eligible child the right to attend school, to be afforded "at least an ordinary public school education and to be trained into mastery of such trades as shall enable them to become independent and self-sustaining citizens." The compulsory clause requires the attendance of every pupil, and each is entitled to from 10 to 12 years' instruction.

If the State of Montana repudiates its obligation to these handicapped individuals, the only alternative is to pension them in order that they may be cared for as public charges. Such pensions starting at age 21, and continuing through the normal span of life, at \$30. per month would total \$17,640. for each individual. The finest education obtainable would not cost more than \$12,000. per pupil. At present it is costing approximately \$6500. per pupil.

The states of New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Missouri, Indiana, Washington, Arizona, Louisiana, Illinois, Oklahoma, Virginia, Minnesota, Georgia, Florida, South Dakota and New Mexico are at present engaged in building programs in their schools for the deaf and the blind.

If adequate building facilities are not provided by the 1939 Session of the State Legislature, two years must elapse before the matter can be again presented. During this time no less than 24 children will be denied the opportunity of education. Those now in school will be required to wait at least two years before any hope for adequate vocational training may be assured.

Since the School has moved to Great Falls some of the services formerly afforded pupils have been dropped due to increased operation costs over those at Boulder. Two teaching positions remained vacant. Salary reductions of several years ago were not restored the visual education program has been seriously curtailed. Additional duties and increased teaching loads have been assigned teachers, and only through the kindness of the Great Falls Recreation Association has the physical education program been maintained. Services of librarians have also been donated to the school.

This retrenchment has already shown its unfavorable effect upon the educational program. Montana spends considerably less for educating both the deaf and the blind than most states allow for a single group of handicapped individuals.

*The deaf and the blind child asks from the State only what every normal child receives without asking—an education that will make him self sustaining and independent.*





*View of small boys' dormitory just before "lights out"*

## SERVICES RENDERED BY THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND

(Continued from page twenty-eight)

cans, and on certain days pupils are allowed to go to the city to the moving pictures or shopping.

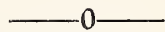
Assistance is given in vocational guidance and placement in positions as far as possible. The school does what it can to keep in touch of former students and graduates. It offers the alumni hospitality during their conventions and other gatherings.

Teachers and staff members take keen personal interest in every pupil and in general the atmosphere is more like that of a home than a school or institution.

Sunday school classes for Protestant children are held each Sunday morning, and arrangements are made for Roman Catholic children to go to services at their church. Each Sunday afternoon a chapel service is held at the school. Pupils are permitted to attend church in the city.

Vocational training, as part of the regular school course, gives pupils confidence in their ability. Rugs woven by the pupils are used in the school, furniture, window curtains, baskets, framed pictures are put to practical use, giving the pupils pride in their work and affording an outlet for their abilities. A school paper is published once a month. It is printed by the deaf boys. News is supplied by pupils from the primary department through the senior high school.

On many occasions the school is called upon to assist the adult blind in the circulation of reading material, talking books, completing application forms for Federal assistance.



It is a fundamental tradition of American policy that each child receive an elementary education at public expense.

Without additional housing facilities more than two score deaf and blind children will be denied this privilege next year.

"IT IS NOT MY CHILD WHO IS DEAF—IT IS NOT MY CHILD WHO IS SIGHTLESS—THEREFORE IN THANKS FOR THIS I SHALL BEND EVERY EFFORT SO THAT A CHILD WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN MINE SHALL HAVE EVERY OPPORTUNITY FOR EDUCATION."—Robinson.



**“THERE** is no lovelier way to thank God  
for your sight than by giving a helping  
hand to someone in the dark.”

—Helen Keller.

